



Vol. 7, No. 20 Nov. 6, 1960 401

VOTE NOV. 8



***Labor Confident of Kennedy Victory,
Liberal Sweep Throughout U. S.***

One Thousand Guests to Attend Benefit for Israeli Project

Dinner to Honor Pres. Greenberg Nov. 13

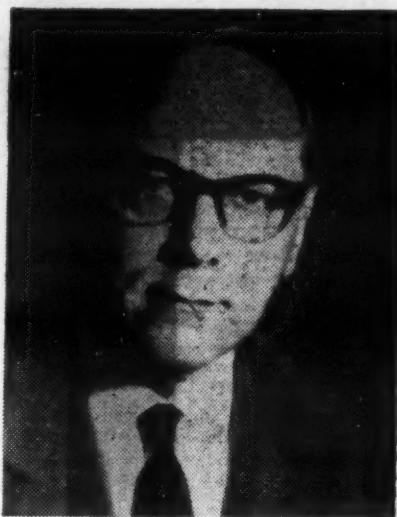
NEW YORK CITY—A memorable evening is in store for more than 1,000 guests at the testimonial dinner for RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, to be held Sunday evening, Nov. 13 at the Hotel Commodore. RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, who is serving as chairman of the dinner committee, said that "all indications point to one of the most successful functions ever held in behalf of a worthy cause."

The dinner will mark the successful conclusion of the RWDSU's drive to raise \$100,000 for construction of a cultural center in Ramat Gan, Israel, under the auspices of Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor. Pres. Greenberg will be honored at the dinner for his leadership of both the International Union and its Histadrut campaign.

A distinguished guest speaker will convey the fraternal greetings of Histadrut's officers and members. He is Binyamin Eliav, Consul General for the Israeli government and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Israel Embassy. Mr. Eliav is himself a long-time member of Histadrut, and has represented his country in many diplomatic posts.

Other notables from labor, government and the community will also speak at the dinner, Heaps said. Participating in the affair will be the entire International Executive Board, which is scheduled to hold a three-day meeting beginning Nov. 15. Among the dinner guests will be representatives of the AFL-CIO, its Industrial Union Department and more than a score of international unions.

Heaps reported that the number of tickets already sold indicates a capacity



DR. BINYAMIN ELIAV
To Represent Israeli Government

crowd. He paid tribute to the locals and individuals who have been responsible for the sale of tickets, noting that "the job they have done reflects credit, not only on these people themselves, but also on Pres. Greenberg, our union, and Histadrut."

The entire proceeds of the dinner will be turned over to Histadrut as part of the RWDSU's pledge to raise a total of \$100,000 for the cultural center.

Participating in the RWDSU fund-raising campaign have been a number of distinguished government and labor leaders. Honorary co-chairmen of the drive are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Claude Jodoin and AFL-CIO special counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

The honorary sponsors of the testimonial dinner include Senators John F. Kennedy, Hubert Humphrey, Paul Douglas and Jacob K. Javits; Gov. Robert Meyner of New Jersey; Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York; Reps. Chester Bowles, James Roosevelt and Emanuel Celler; and other distinguished figures.

'906' Issues Challenge on Dollars-for-Cope

NEW YORK CITY—A challenge to all RWDSU locals to match his local's contributions for political action on a dollars-per-member basis was issued last week by Joseph McCarthy, president of Retail Cigar and Luncheonette Employees Local 906 in New York. McCarthy said that his local's contribution of \$1,400 to date had brought it to more than \$1 per member. He added: "There's more coming too."

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, in agreeing to pass on McCarthy's challenge to the rest of the union via the pages of The Record, paid tribute to the fine job done by Local '906' and other locals which have consistently contributed to the RWDSU's Dollars-for-COPE campaign.

He pointed out that "if we could get labor's political message across to every one of our members as effectively as has been done by some of our biggest locals, we could probably double our contributions to COPE and—just as important—get out a bigger vote for labor-backed candidates." Greenberg pledged increased effort on the International's part to achieve this end.

Meanwhile, the total of contributions to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education mounted to \$21,457. This was an increase of nearly \$5,000 in the two weeks since the previous total was reported in the last issue of The Record. The list of contributions received to date follows.

COPE Scoreboard for RWDSU Locals

Local No.	City and State	Amount	Local No.	City and State	Amount
1-S	New York, N. Y.	\$ 1,800.00	379	Columbus, Ohio	400.00
19	Memphis, Tenn.	85.00	386	Grand Rapids, Mich.	49.00
21	Huntington, W. Va.	61.00	390	Cincinnati, O.	653.00
27A	Newport News, Va.	49.00	441 A	Decatur, Ala.	13.00
50	New York, N. Y.	590.00	503	New Orleans, La.	88.00
Dist. 65	New York, N. Y.	2,500.00	530	Fremont, Mich.	39.50
83	Detroit, Mich.	1,301.00	612	Huntington, W. Va.	60.00
87	Saginaw, Mich.	114.00	690	South Bend, Ind.	17.00
87B	Cleveland, Ohio	18.00	721	New York, N. Y.	499.00
93	Lansing, Mich.	76.00	770	West Chester, Pa.	200.00
94	Marysville, Ohio	70.00	780	New York, N. Y.	50.00
102	Corinth, Miss.	22.00	850	Girard, Pa.	200.00
108	Newark, N. J.	1,393.00	853 A	Chicago, Ill.	251.00
115	Depew, N. Y.	35.00	860	Waterloo, Iowa	25.00
125	St. Joseph, Mo.	102.00	880	Springfield, Ohio	45.00
143	Buffalo, N. Y.	73.00	885	Miami, Fla.	63.00
149	Glendale, W. Va.	462.50	890	Tampa, Fla.	24.00
180C	Port Gibson, Miss.	32.00	906	New York, N. Y.	1,400.00
184L	Kansas City, Kan.	180.00	923	New York, N. Y.	100.00
226	Trenton, N. J.	200.00	934	Danbury, Conn.	63.00
228	Bristol, Pa.	119.00	1034	Philadelphia, Pa.	108.00
256	Cincinnati, Ohio	759.00	1064	Detroit, Mich.	406.00
258	Cincinnati, Ohio	17.00	1125	New York, N. Y.	211.00
260	New York, N. Y.	98.00	1199	New York, N. Y.	750.00
273	South Bend, Ind.	10.00	1268	New York, N. Y.	600.00
277	Dillonvale, Ohio	77.00	1718	Berlin, Pa.	71.00
282	New Haven, Conn.	101.00	1771	Lincoln, Nebr.	16.00
301	Newark, N. J.	300.00	1814	Port Arthur, Tex.	85.00
305	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	419.00	CHJB	Chicago, Ill.	550.00
338	New York, N. Y.	3,000.00	NEJB	Mass.	337.00
357	Anderson, Ind.	20.00			
					\$21,457.00

Statement of Ownership

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (74 Stat. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF RWDSU Record, Published Bi-weekly except one issue in July and December at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1960.

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Editor: Max Steinbock, 132 W. 43 St., New York 36.

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Business manager: none.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the owners must be given.) Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union AFL-CIO, 132 W. 43 St., N. Y. 36. Max Greenberg, Pres., 132 W. 43 St., N. Y. 36. Alvin E. Heaps, Sec.-Treas., 132 W. 43 St., N. Y. 36. Jack Paley, Exec. Sec., 132 W. 43 St., N. Y. 36.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases

where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statement in the two paragraphs shows the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was 151,376.

Max Steinbock, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1960. Nathan L. Zirkin, Notary Public, State of New York, Qualified in Queens County No. 41-9808378. Certificate filed with New York County Clerk. Commission expires March 30, 1963.

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When sending in a change of address to The Record, please make sure to include your old address as well as the new, and your local's number.

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rwdsu RECORD

LABOR SEES KENNEDY VICTORY, LIBERAL SWEEP ACROSS NATION

BOSTON, Mass.—John F. Kennedy came back to an anticipated roaring election eve welcome from his home town of Boston as the grueling election campaign came to a close and the voters took over from the candidates. Virtually all of organized labor, which has produced yeoman efforts in behalf of the Democratic ticket, shared the Kennedy camp's belief that a great victory was in the offing.



Labor Spurs Huge Drive To Get Out Vote Nov. 8

Labor's non-partisan voter registration drive, described as "a tremendous success" in the key cities throughout the nation where the AFL-CIO concentrated its resources, has shifted into a massive get-out-the-vote drive for Nov. 8.

The door-to-door, telephone-to-telephone, car pool to polling place techniques, which have sent registration to all-time records in communities where working people live, will be used to encourage eligible voters to cast their ballots for the candidates of their choice.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany authorized continued AFL-CIO support for the Citizens Non-Partisan committees which have been set up in a number of big industrial states.

"The outstanding success of the AFL-CIO Citizens Non-Partisan Registration Committee is a matter in which the entire labor movement can take great pride," Meany said. "We believe we have made a very real contribution to the strength of American democracy by helping so many thousands of citizens to qualify as voters."

"It would be sad indeed if this work were to be wasted by the failure of these men and women to exercise the right they have now established. Therefore I

have authorized the continuation of the registration committee as an election day committee, and I urge all those who worked so hard on registration to show equal diligence on Nov. 8."

As in the registration campaign, it is the volunteer workers at the block, precinct and community levels who are being depended on to see that eligible voters actually go to the polls.

With registration books now closed in all but a handful of states, the increase in eligible voters is expected to approach the 10 million mark. A part of the rise was expected, the result of the growth in population. What was largely unexpected, however, was the extent of the increased registration in industrial areas, including cities which have lost population in recent years.

In many of these areas, local newspapers and Democratic and Republican leaders alike have given the credit to labor's registration machinery.

Senator Kennedy kept the heat on right up to election eve, sweeping from coast to coast with the powerful argument that there was a "difference" between Nixon and himself, that there was a choice to be made between a candidate who says "we never had it so good" and a presidential challenger like himself who says, "we can do better, we must do better."

Again and again he hit his theme that Nixon, the Republican nominee to succeed Pres. Eisenhower, claims that American prestige is at an all-time high, when U.S. government surveys show in fact that our prestige has slipped.

Leadership Needed

Repeatedly he spoke of federal leadership to meet the problems of school shortages and underpaid teachers, of aid to depressed areas, of inadequate wages.

"The basic Republican argument against our programs," Kennedy said at the traditional late-October rally of 250,000 cheering and surging workers in Manhattan's garment center, is 'America cannot afford it.' I say we can't afford another recession."

Hundreds of thousands lined the streets in midtown Manhattan, on Broadway, 34th St. and Seventh Ave., as Kennedy moved to a second rally in the city.

The crowd estimate of 250,000 contrasted sharply with the 8,000 persons reported by New York newspapers who turned out for Nixon two weeks earlier.

"We can't afford poverty. We can't afford to overcrowd millions of families in broken-down neglected, unsanitary firetraps that produce disease and crime and urban decay," Kennedy declared.

"We can't afford overcrowded schools with inadequate facilities and underpaid teachers. We cannot afford waste—the waste of people through racial and religious discrimination."

Ike's New Recession

In the Coliseum on the Michigan State Fair Grounds in Detroit, he had directly accused the Eisenhower Administration of having brought on a new recession.

"The leaders of the Republican Party have spilled this country into three recessions in the last eight years," he said.

"What does Mr. Khrushchev think when he looks at the powerful United States using 53 percent of our steel capacity?" he asked.

Kennedy campaigned intensively in the Midwest before moving to New York for a Clothing Workers' rally in Union Square on top of the garment center speech, and a last drive into Philadel-

New York Times Endorses Jack Kennedy

The influential New York Times has editorially endorsed the presidential candidacy of Sen. John F. Kennedy.

On foreign policy, the newspaper found Kennedy's approach to be "more reasoned, less emotional . . . more imaginative, less negative than that of the Vice President."

In the domestic field, the editorial declared: "We believe that, with the prestige of an election victory, Mr. Kennedy could override reactionary southern opposition within his own party and consolidate an effective majority behind a constructive program."

The Times, traditionally an independent newspaper, had endorsed Pres. Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956.

phia and Chicago where he spoke to crowds described as "fantastic."

His subjects were varied but the theme was the same—"I say we must do more toward full employment and faster economic growth, toward the education of all children to their full potential, toward re-establishment of our trading abroad, toward restoration of the farmer's place in our economy."

He charged that Nixon had "seriously misled the American people" personally and through Administration refusal to publish government surveys acknowledging that neutrals and our closest allies believe that Soviet military strength has become the "mightiest" and the so-called "gap" is likely to remain or to widen.

There was a new note of ridicule, wit and sheer delight in political battle in Kennedy's manner as he campaigned.

"I run with pleasure against the Vice President," he announced in fast-growing Monroe County, Mich. He said the same thing wherever he went, all over the country, running frankly and without apology as "the candidate of the Democratic Party."

He could not remember a single time in Nixon's "14-year career in the House and the Senate and as a voting Vice President," he declared cheerfully, "when the Republican candidate's name was attached to a forward-looking piece of legislation or the majority of the Republican Party voted for it."

While Nixon Says 'You Never Had It So Good'

Recession Bites Deeper, Living Costs at Record

WASHINGTON, D.C.—New and powerful blows have been dealt the Nixon argument that "you never had it so good." The cost of living has resumed its upward climb despite a continuing business downturn which virtually all economists have labeled a recession.

The Labor Dept.'s Consumer Price Index reached a new all-time high in September, rising two-tenths of 1 percent from the July-August level. During the past year, the index has risen 13 percent with the greatest rise over the last six months.

The buying power of factory workers' earnings took another dip and, despite an increase in hourly earnings over the year, dropped six-tenths of 1 percent below the September 1959 figure.

With the Consumer Price Index at 126.8, this meant that the market basket which cost \$10 during

the 1947-49 base period now costs \$12.68.

Meanwhile, there were signs that October figures will show a further rise in the cost of living, coupled with a possible increase in the rate of unemployment.

Robert Meyers, deputy commissioner of labor statistics, told newspapermen that transportation costs and the price of clothing can be expected to show an increase in October, and the usual seasonal decline in food prices doesn't appear to be developing.

Administration sources were quoted in the Wall Street Journal as fearing that the jobless rate will rise in October above mid-September's 5.7 percent rate. The number of workers drawing unemployment compensation is currently running about 30 percent above 1959 levels.

A panel of 13 leading business economists, addressing a meeting of professional economists, was unanimous in voicing the belief that the nation has

entered a recession that would grow worse before it became better.

The predictions included a decline in non-residential construction, a drop in capital spending and a drop in industrial profits.

In another setting, Dr. John Linter, Harvard economist, said "most of the impact of this recession will be felt after the turn of the year." The onset of the recession, he said, has been indicated by "several months of sluggish sales, progressively declining order backlogs, declining profit margins and declining rates of inventory accumulation."

With the continued rise in living costs, the third Eisenhower Administration recession appears to be following the pattern of the 1958-59 downturn, which found the cost of living going up, despite the depressed state of the economy.

New Mass. Law Compels Strikebreakers to Register

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts legislature, denouncing the use of imported strikebreakers as leading to "industrial strife and violence," has ordered the registration of out-of-state strikebreakers and of professional "scab-herders" who peddle their services to employers.

The labor-backed bill was signed by Gov. Foster Furcolo (D) after it reached his desk for the second time. The first time around, the governor—without vetoing the measure—sent it back to the legislature with the request that it be amended to require also the registration of out-of-state pickets.

After both houses—by overwhelming votes—refused to make the change—Furcolo accepted the legislation in its original form.

Although the bill falls considerably short of the goal of banning outright all professional strikebreaking, it marked the first legislative breakthrough in this area in recent years. Anti-scab bills were passed earlier this year by the Louisiana and Rhode Island legislatures but were killed by gubernatorial vetoes.

The Massachusetts law requires any person who arranges to furnish out-of-state strikebreakers to an employer to file a written report with the state listing:

The names and addresses of persons hired or about to be hired as strikebreakers; the total amount of salary and expenses paid or to be paid to each strikebreaker; the amount received by the "scab-furnisher" for his services in supplying strikebreakers; employers who contract for the importation of strikebreakers are likewise required to file detailed reports, and all reports are open for public inspection.

Maximum penalty for failure to file under the new law is a \$500 fine for a first offense and a \$5,000 fine for subsequent offenses.

The law also contains a ban on employment of a strikebreaker with the knowledge that the strikebreaker has been convicted of a felony within the previous seven years.

3 Million 'Moonlighters'

WASHINGTON (PAI)—A survey made by the U.S. Labor Department shows that there were almost 3,000,000 "moonlighters" during 1959—that is, workers who held down more than one job. This was about the same as during 1957 and 1958.

Most of the moonlighters were men. Among employed men multiple job holding was 5.8 percent while among women it was only 2 percent. The survey did not make clear whether "ambition" or "need" was responsible for getting an extra job, but it was significant that the highest percentage of "moonlighters"—6.5 percent—was among married workers with heavy family expenses.

Generally, second jobs are not along the same lines as the original one. Operating a farm is one of the most frequent sidelines while of 700,000 factory workers with a second job, only 100,000 "moonlighting" jobs were in factory work.

Reflecting low salaries in the teaching profession, one out of five elementary and high school teachers has an extra job.



GETS A BIGGER KENNEDY BADGE: David Clifton, member of City and County Employees, an elevator operator at San Francisco City Hall, smiles happily as Democratic National Committeewoman Elizabeth Smith pins oversize Kennedy for President button on his lapel. He vows to wear it through Election Day despite Republican Mayor Christopher's order to remove it.

NMU Denies Charges Of Election Misconduct

NEW YORK (PAI)—The National Maritime Union has formally denied "without qualifications" charges made by Labor Department Secretary James P. Mitchell that the union's biennial election of officers was marked by illegal conduct.

The union's denial was contained in an answer filed in Federal Court here in reply to Mitchell's effort to void the election and to hold another election under the supervision of the Labor Department.

NMU members voted between April 1 and May 31 in the union's 30 port headquarters to fill 76 national and port posts. The Honest Ballot Association conducted the election.

One charge was contested by the union on constitutional grounds—that of publishing in the union newspaper, the NMU Pilot, the photographs and statements of candidates for election.

The union asserted that if its actions in this regard violate the Landrum-Griffin Act, as charged by Mitchell, the Act violates the free speech guarantees of the Constitution of the United States.

The NMU constitution requires the publication of a special supplement of The Pilot listing election candidates for all offices in alphabetical order with a photograph and statement of each candidate. There are no restrictions, other than standard restrictions on libel, as to what or how much a candidate may say. The supplement is distributed to members of the union prior to voting and must be available to them during the 60-day voting period. It is believed that this supplement is the basis of Mitchell's charge.

GE Strike of 65,000 Settled; Company's 'Boulwareism' Hit

NEW YORK (PAI)—The International Union of Electrical Workers, representing some 65,000 strikers against General Electric, has reached an agreement with GE following a three week strike. The three-year pact, which came after intensive negotiations and an agreement between Westinghouse and the union, provides a 3 percent wage boost immediately and other gains.

The union, however, may choose from among three possibilities the improvements which will go into effect in April, 1962 for the last 18 months of the agreement: a re-opening of negotiations on wages; a straight 4 percent wage increase; a 3 percent pay increase with an eighth paid holiday and a fourth week of vacation for employees with 25 years or more of service.

The IUE has called its General Electric Conference Board together for a meeting on Nov. 10 at the union's Washington headquarters in the Philip Murray Building to act on the options. The Conference Board is composed of representatives of all IUE-GE locals.

A statement issued by IUE Pres. James B. Carey and the IUE's negotiating committee charged that "it was 'Boulwareism'—the policy of feudal arrogance toward workers and their unions—which left the IUE with no alternative but to strike on Oct. 2."

They said that "Boulwareism" made the strike long and expensive for the workers, the company and the stockholders.

"Neither GE nor any corporate management in America can gain solace from this strike, for 'Boulwareism' failed either to paralyze the union or to hypnotize the union's members into automatic acceptance of management's inadequate proposals," the IUE leaders said.

GE Vice-Pres. Lemuel R. Boulware is the architect of a bitterly anti-union policy which leaves no room for give and take in negotiations.

Merger to Create Biggest Union of Postal Clerks

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The oldest unions of post office clerks have signed an historic agreement spelling out terms for a merger under the AFL-CIO that will create the nation's largest union of postal employees.

At a joint press conference, Pres. E. C. "Roy" Hallbeck of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, AFL-CIO, and Pres. Joseph Thomas of the Independent United National Association of Post Office Craftsmen, described their agreement as "a pioneering break-through in efforts to achieve greater labor unity among post office workers."

The merged group, which must be formally ratified by both organizations, will be known as the United Federation of Post Office Clerks, AFL-CIO. Officials said they hoped to see this accomplished by March 1.

The action will unite the 100,000 members of the NFPOC, known as the "Feds," with 35,000 members of the independent union known as UNAPOC. The first NFPOC local was organized last 60 years ago and chartered by the AFL-CIO in 1906. UNAPOC was organized in 1882 and is one of the oldest postal unions.

AFL-CIO Sees Tax Reform as '61 Congress Issue

WASHINGTON (PAI) — The AFL-CIO has opened a drive for tax reform that will do away with today's "inequitable" tax structure, with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department at the same time sharply criticizing Vice President Nixon's tax proposals as adding to the inequities.

The two statements on the tax situation reflected labor's belief that tax reform during the next session of Congress will be a major issue since it bears upon "the methods for financing the programs advanced by the two party platforms."

In a wider sense, the AFL-CIO statements counter steady demands by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers for tax changes that would give the overwhelming advantage to the upper tax brackets.

In a 118-page analysis of the present tax system prepared by the AFL-CIO Research Department and sent to both Presidential candidates by Pres. George Meany, the Federation made twenty specific recommendations for tax revision.

"It is very clear," Meany charged, "that the heaviest burden is being carried by those whose income is solely from wages and salaries. Income from dividends re-

ceives the benefit of a special tax credit and income from capital gains is treated even more favorably. Only a small fraction of wage and salary income goes unreported on tax returns, while a much larger proportion of dividend, interest and self-employment income escapes taxation."

AFL-CIO proposals for reform include: repeal of special credits for dividend income; tightening up on capital gains benefits; abolition of the provision permitting husbands and wives to benefit by split income reporting; tightening of expense account tax evasion rules; elimination of the stock option privileges for corporation executives; reform of depreciation allowances especially for oil; reduction of inequitable Federal excise taxes; tightening of estate and gift taxes; increase of the ceiling on social security earnings from \$4,800; encouragement of the adoption of more progressive taxes by the states instead of today's dependence on sales taxes; stricter enforcement of the tax laws against evaders, and a general overhaul of various exclusions, deductions and credits which have resulted in an "erosion" of the tax system.

At the same time the Industrial Union Department trained its guns on Vice President Nixon, accusing him

of unveiling a tax program "designed to shift the burden of Federal expenditure to the shoulders of those least able to pay."

Analyzing tax proposals made by the Republican Presidential candidate, IUD Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman declared:

"Mr. Nixon is seeking to establish a national sales tax under the guise of manufacturer's excises and as a substitute for present corporate and income tax rates. This program is dangerous to the welfare of the people since it adversely affects the mass purchasing power needed to keep the U.S. economic machine rolling in high gear. It is nothing but an attempt to soak the poorest in the name of incentives for the wealthiest."

Clayman declared that in the face of the Nixon proposals and the "do-nothing" GOP economic outlook, the nation and its workers now have a special stake in the election of Senator Kennedy.

"America needs the program of economic growth that Senator Kennedy has outlined," Clayman declared.

"At issue are jobs and our faltering prestige abroad. In the face of today's Communist threat, the one thing this nation can least afford is a new economic contraction."

\$12.50 Package Won by 350 At Stationers

NEW YORK CITY—Three hundred and fifty members of Local 585 have won a \$12.50 package in a newly-signed three-year contract renewal with the Stationers Association of New York, it was reported by Local Pres. Bernard W. Freeman.

The contract, effective last Oct. 1, provides a 4% weekly wage increase, averaging \$2.80, each year of the contract's three years. Next Oct. 1 employers will increase their contribution to the union's welfare fund by 1% monthly, estimated at an additional \$3.

"We expect that the union's welfare benefits will go up at that time," Freeman said.

One new feature of the agreement is a severance pay clause, which provides one week's pay for employees with 4 to 7 years of service, two weeks' pay for employees with 7 to 10 years and three weeks' severance pay for employees with 10 or more years' service.

Master Contract Set

The union also won for the first time a master contract with the 75 employers in the stationary and office supplies field who belong to the association.

Harold Hein, association president, attorney Herbert M. Markham and the association's labor board represented the stationers in the talks.

The Local 585 negotiators were Vice-Pres. Harry Yanofsky, William S. Santangelo, Edward Albers, Harold Goldberg and Freeman.

Boy for Bernie Freeman

NEW YORK CITY—Local 585 Pres. Bernard W. Freeman and his wife, Audrey, have announced the birth of their son, Mark David. Mark, the Freemans' first child, weighed 7 pounds, 5 oz., at birth.

\$1 Minimum Wage For Penn. Retail To Start Jan. 15

HARRISBURG, Pa.—A statewide minimum wage of \$1 an hour for women and children in mercantile establishments will become effective Jan. 15, Sec. of Labor and Industry William L. Batt ruled in accepting the recommendations of a nine-member wage board.

Int'l Rep. Ernest Burberg of the RWDSU, secretary-treasurer of Local 101 in Pittsburgh, is a member of the wage board.

About 250,000 women and minors in communities of 10,000 to 500,000 population will be affected first. In view of a recent ruling by State Atty. Gen. Anne X. Alpern that the 1959 Equal Pay Act applies to both men and women, Batt's action has the effect of establishing a \$1 minimum for all workers in wholesale or retail business in the state.

Minimum wages and overtime regulations will be uniform throughout Pennsylvania effective Jan. 15, 1962. Meantime, the minimum wage for learners under the new regulation will be 85 cents an hour and the overtime rate of time-and-a-half will start at 40 hours.

Local 338 Annual Affair At Manhattan Center Nov. 27

NEW YORK CITY—Local 338's annual entertainment and dance will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 27, at the Manhattan Center, Pres. Julius Sum announced.

Members of the local and their guests are expected to fill two large ballrooms at the center. Two bands will play for dancing after the entertainment.

All funds realized from the affair will be used for donations to charity and community organizations during the coming year.

November 6, 1960

New York

Jersey Local 108 Announces Sharp Rise in Health Benefits

NEWARK, N. J.—The 1,200 members covered by Local 108's Health Plan will receive a number of benefit improvements as of Jan. 1, 1961, it was reported by Pres. Irving Rosenberg.

The improved benefit schedule was announced to 200 stewards at the union's annual one-day convention, held here recently.



LEHMAN AT '1199' MEETING: Herbert H. Lehman, former governor of New York and U. S. Senator (second from right) is shown at meeting of hospital workers in District 65 Center after calling for Kennedy's election. From left, '65' Sec.-Treas. Cleveland Robinson, Ivan Warner, candidate for State Senate and a former '65' member, Lehman, Local 1199 Pres. L. Davis.

"Because ours is a self-administered, self-insured plan, and the economies thus obtained can be converted into greater benefits, we are expanding our program without any increase in the contribution from our employers," Rosenberg said. Employers pay \$11 monthly for each member covered by the plan.

Hospital room and board for members, which is now \$20 daily for 31 days, will be extended to 60 days. Dependents' room and board, now \$15 a day for 31 days, will now match that of members, going to \$20 daily for 60 days.

The entire schedule of surgical benefits will be boosted 20% across-the-board, the maximum going from \$300 to \$360.

The allowance for X-ray and laboratory fees will be increased from \$25 to \$50 annually and the \$15 allowance for



IRVING ROSENBERG
President, Local 108

a yearly medical checkup will be made available to the wives of members.

Dependents' out-patient care has been raised from a maximum of \$150 to \$200.

Life insurance coverage, which is now \$1,500, will be raised to \$2,500 for those members who have been covered by the plan for five years.

William Croland, insurance consultant, helped the local work out the improved benefits for its members.

The local represents retail workers in 40 cities and towns throughout the state of New Jersey.

Labor Editors Meet Nov. 17-19

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The International Labor Press Association convention will be held in Detroit at the Statler-Hilton hotel, Nov. 17, 18 and 19, Pres. Richard Howard and Sec.-Treas. Bernard R. Mullady have announced. Representing the RWDSU Record will be Editor Max Steinbock and Managing Editor Bernard Stephens.

The program has been built around panel discussions and workshops based on the convention theme: The Expanding Role of the Labor Press. The educational portion of the convention has been planned with the assistance of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan-Wayne State University.

At the traditional awards banquet Nov. 18, winners of the annual Journalistic Awards Contest, sponsored by ILPA for its members, will receive certificates. University of Michigan professors who did the judging will conduct a workshop Nov. 19 based on their observation of the 378 entries. The Record's editors have been informed that the paper has won an award.

Dr. Warren Miller, University of Michigan, co-author of the recent book, *The American Voter*, will analyze the election based on his research on why people vote the way they do.

"How the Labor Press Can Be More Effective in Politics and Legislation at the Point of Impact" will be the subject of a panel discussion. Andrew Blumiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, will explain the AFL-CIO legislative program for the coming year. Another panel will be headed by Lawrence Rogin, AFL-CIO education director, who will discuss the role of the labor press in the union's program.

Unions Ask Strict Control in Blue Cross

NEW YORK CITY—A four-point program, the first step in a series of moves aimed at maintaining hospital services, controlling costs and improving the lot of union members and their families, has been made public by the Hospital and Medical Care Committee of the New York City Central Labor Council. The plan follows the re-

there is no representation for "those who pay."

• Separation of the Blue Cross board of directors from hospital management and its reconstitution to give major representation to "the people who pay hospital bills and who require improved care and greater control over costs."

• Reorganization of hospital boards of trustees on the ground that as self-perpetuating bodies, they are "isolated from the people who use the hospitals" and

The program proposed a number of steps, including these:

• Establishment of a committee of outstanding representatives of interested sectors of the community, including labor, industry and consumers, to examine hospital books and management prac-

tics, with authority to engage auditing firms to study financial records.

• Legislation giving the state greater authority to control hospital practices and costs.

The committee pointed out that the boost in Blue Cross rates has endangered many union welfare funds, adding: "Many unions will now be forced to demand reopening of their agreements so that increases may be secured from the employers to maintain existing hospital coverage."

The Midwest

American Chicle Stalls Vote at Chicago Plant

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Joint Board is still waiting for the NLRB to set the date of a representation election among the 200 production and maintenance workers at the Rockford, Ill., plant of American Chicle Co., it was reported by Henry Anderson, Joint Board president.

The NLRB held a hearing Oct. 14 on the Joint Board's petition to represent the workers, but the company has filed a brief objecting to the election.

"All issues had been agreed to, but the company refused to consent to the

election," Anderson said.

The Joint Board's drive at the American Chicle plant is being led by plant employees Harold Vandersteeg, Violet Pond, Bobby McNary and Dorothy Bourdage; Manuel Galladora, Joint Board representative, and Anderson.

Anderson also reported that workers at Stevens Candy Kitchen have voted 84-63 against RWDSU representation in an NLRB election held Oct. 21. The union has filed objections with the Board because of the firm's vicious anti-union conduct just before the election.

Stevens' president William Rentschler, head of the Illinois businessmen's committee for Nixon-Lodge, directed the company's anti-union drive.

Stevens sent out anti-union letters loaded with falsehoods and held two in-plant meetings at which the union was denounced. It also refused the Joint Board permission to meet in the plant to answer the company campaign.

Stevens, a box candy specialty house, pays some of its workers less than \$1 an hour, Anderson said.

The Joint Board filed objections Oct. 27 and asked the NLRB to hold a new election.



HISTORIC PHOTO RECALLED—Sewell Avery, former head of Montgomery Ward, died last week at the age of 86. This famous photo was taken in 1944, when Avery was carried out of his Chicago office after refusing to recognize U.S. seizure of company which had been struck by RWDSU members. Avery remained staunch anti-unionist to end of his days.

57 at Ward's Win 20c in South Bend

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Fifty-seven members of Local 273 employed at the Ward Baking Co. here have won a 20-cent across-the-board increase and improved fringe benefits in a two-year contract renewal, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Joseph Romer.

"We won three weeks of vacation for workers with five year's service," Romer said. "This is the first time anybody in the baking industry in the state of Indiana has won it."

The contract also provides a 5-cent hourly raise for slicer-wrappers and an agency-shop clause.

Pres. Joseph Lutz, Larry Kendzoria, Robert Jones, Billy Austin, Herman Kerns and Romer were the Local 273 negotiators.

Page Dairymen Gain Pact, But Strike Vote Is Needed

COLUMBUS, O.—Local 379 has won an improved two-year contract for 100 members of the local at Page Dairy, but it took a strike vote to do the trick, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles.

After plant and maintenance workers and retail salesmen at three Page Dairy plants were offered 15 and 16 cent an hour raises over two years, the dairy's management proposed a new delivery system for wholesale routemen which would have cut their salaries in half. Page apparently hoped to get the other groups lined up against the wholesale men.

Members of the three Local 379 units involved, P, P-1 and P-2, voted instead to strike Oct. 13. A federal mediator entered the negotiations and got Page management to drop its proposed new delivery system. The rest of the package was acceptable to all groups in the three units, and an agreement was reached eight hours before the strike deadline.

Unit P has 20 members at the Bluffton plant, Unit P-1 has 20 members at Bellefontaine, and Unit P-2 has 60 members at the Mansfield dairy.

Int'l Rep. Vern Ulery and William Long, unit chairman, led the Page negotiators.

McClellan Contract Signed

The 25 members of Unit Y have ratified a two-year contract with the McClellan Home Dairy in Lancaster, Ingles also reported.

Plant workers won 10 cents an hour this year and 8 cents next year; salesmen won \$6.50 monthly this year and another \$6.50 next year. All employees won coverage under the Local 379 Pension plan, which is worth 8c hourly. All gains are retroactive to Oct. 1.

Chairman Lawrence Reynolds, John Anderson, Oscar Anderson, Dan Goss and Ingles negotiated for Unit Y in the talks.

COPE Drive Moving

Local 379 has already collected \$1,100 in its continuing COPE drive, Ingles said.

"We hope to get a COPE buck from 80% to 90% of our 1,800 members before we're done," Ingles said.

The local collected more than \$3,000 for COPE in 1958, when a "right-to-work" law was on the ballot in Ohio.

rwdsu RECORD



In photo at right, Local 374 Pres. Forrest A. Powers, Harry M. Hamblin and George M. Laimbeer, general manager of Post, check progress of 1960 joint union-company United Fund campaign, which was oversubscribed for seventh straight year. Above, Powers and other United Fund workers are shown in a similar photo that was taken in 1953.



Post Again Goes Over Top in Fund Drive

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Cooperation between Local 374 and the management of the Post division of General Foods Corp. here has boosted their joint United Fund drive over the top for the seventh straight year, it was reported by Local 374 Pres. Forrest A. Powers.

Workers in the plant's two sections, the Post division and the carton and container division, had contributed \$29,805, 19% over the plant's \$25,113 quota, to the United Fund drive at The Record's press time. Post division employees gave \$23,051, 14% above their \$20,185 quota, while carton division workers gave \$6,754, topping their \$4,928 goal by 37%.

United Fund workers in the Post division included:

Rex Mason, Ernie L. Rich, Richard C. Latshaw, Mary C. Mayo, Margaret Rounds, Laura Varner, R. Leroy Whitney Jr., Charles J. Good, Wendell Gardner, Evelyn Jackson, Charlotte Buwalda, Ernestine Yeager, Calvin Fox, Clarence J. Dube, Robert E. Dean, Glendell Greer, Betty Dahm, Pearl Haire, Agnes H. Cantrell; Also, Paul Moore, Harold R. Budd, Jacob Schukman, Mae Hunter, Jewell Lunt, Donna Ashburn, John Kaiser, LeVern Guthrie, William Sinclair Jr., Max Stanton, Nelda Cross, Edith Edmonds, Ada M. Boggio, Phil Markham, Earnest O. Hite, Leroy J. Brown, Maurice Coriell, Joe McCarthy, Fred Messner, Dwight Carpenter and Max Engel.

The drive in the carton and container division was run by Richard Hillier, Bud

Watson, Merle Auken and Buss Stevens. Harry Hamblin, the local's time-study man, was excused from his regular work and paid by the company while he served

as co-chairman of the Fund's industrial division in Battle Creek. The division collected \$164,828, 4.7% over its \$157,500 goal.

Post Cereal Talks Progress

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Local 374's negotiations with the Post division of General Foods Corp. have entered their fourth week and satisfactory progress is being made in the talks, it was reported by Forrest A. Powers, local president.

The local and the company have been discussing amendments to the present contract since Oct. 11. The contract has been in effect since Nov. 15, 1958.

Local 374 represents 1,700 workers at Post, one of the largest manufacturers of breakfast cereal in the country.

Members of the local's negotiating committee are Vice-Pres. Vernon Burrill, Fred Messner, Dwight Carpenter, Carl Campbell, Donald Cross, Harry M. Hamblin Jr., Max Engel and Powers.

Merita Bakery Vote Goes RWDSU, 47-24 In Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—The RWDSU won an NLRB election, 47 to 24, held among Merita bakery salesmen, retail clerks and drivers, it was reported by Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold.

The Merita workers are employed here and a six small warehouse in Asheville, Albemarle, Rockingham, Shelby and Chester, N.C., and at Lancaster, S.C.

At a meeting Oct. 30, the Merita employees drew up contract demands and elected an 18-man negotiating committee. Ed Seegar, who has been with Merita for 31 years, was named chairman and John Overcash was chosen secretary.

Seegar and Overcash will temporarily handle grievances among the Charlotte sales force while the negotiating committee members will be responsible for any problems in the out-of-town warehouses.

Merita has agreed to open contract talks with the negotiating committee Nov. 7.

"The salesmen are very enthusiastic about the establishment of the union," Lebold said. "They're making efforts to get other salesmen in the bread industry and other industries to join the

RWDSU."

The RWDSU already represents 150 Merita plant employees here, 60 salesmen in Wilmington, N.C., and 90 salesmen and clerks in Rocky Mount, N.C.

The Merita bakery is the southern division of the American Bread Co.

Suffolk, Va. Local Goes All-Out For Jack Kennedy

SUFFOLK, Va.—Local 26 planned a pre-election rally for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket at its union hall here, at 4 p.m. on Sunday, Nov. 6, Local Pres. Lock J. Parker reported.

Cleveland Robinson, secretary-treasurer of District 65 in New York, and Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason of Norfolk, Va., were scheduled to be the principal speakers at the rally. Mrs. Mason has been instrumental in preparing Negro high school children for entrance to the previously all-white Grandy High School in Norfolk.

Parker will serve as chairman at the meeting, which is expected to draw 1,000 members of the local and Suffolk residents. The Independent Voters League, a civic organization, and the Suffolk local of the Woodworkers union are co-sponsoring the rally with Local 26.

The local has endorsed Kennedy and Johnson, the Democratic nominees. Although the state of Virginia appears to favor Nixon, a local newspaper poll showed a 2-1 margin for Kennedy in the area, Parker said.

Local 26 has been running a year-round drive to get its members registered. New Virginia voters must pay a \$1.50 poll tax for three years past and pass a "blank sheet" test.

"The registrar asks ten questions and gives the voter on a blank sheet to answer them on," Parker said. "It takes a while to train people before they go up for the test."

Members of Local 26 are employed at Planters Nut and Chocolate Co. and several other firms in this area, which is known as the peanut capital of the world.



Officers and stewards of Local 557 discuss the local's organizing plans at meeting shortly after recent election. Seated (l. to r.) are Johnny Rider, Int'l Rep. Muri Householder, Charles Braden, Clarence Couch, Neah Welch and Eddie Roe. Pres. Jim Pierce is at rear.

A&P Workers Choose Leaders, Set Up Local 557 in Tenn.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Local 557, composed of workers at eight A&P stores in the Knoxville area, elected its first slate of officers at a special membership meeting Oct. 19, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Ed Rosenhahn.

Named to head the local for a one-year term were Jim Pierce, president; Kenneth Morgan, vice-president; Charles Braden, recording secretary; Eddie Roe, financial secretary, and Johnny Rider, sergeant-at-arms. Florence Pierce, Susie Long and Carrie Ramsay were elected trustees.

At the meeting, which was well attended in spite of a driving rain, the local members set the monthly dues at \$4 with the stipulation that at least \$1 be used for organizing new members. The members also voted that any employee in the bargaining unit who has not signed a check-off authorization by Nov. 15 will be required to pay the \$3 initiation fee.

The newly-elected officers and stewards met the following day and outlined plans for the local's organization drive among unorganized workers in the area.

The RWDSU won an NLRB election June 9, ending a three-year campaign to organize the eight A&P stores. In early September the local won its first contract, which provided wage gains of more than \$10 weekly over two years, a dues check-off, grievance and arbitration procedures, a vacation schedule, a night shift premium, reporting pay and other benefits.

The RWDSU's organizing drive started in May 1957 (5/57), which led the workers to choose 557 as their local number. The local represents 200 workers at stores in Oak Ridge, Alcoa, Fountain City and Knoxville.

Asst. Southern Dir. Frank Parker, Int'l Rep. Muri Householder and Rosenhahn, who directed the union's drive from May 1957 until the NLRB election victory, were present at the meeting.

Alabama Council Organizes Two Shops, 85 Workers

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama RWDSU Council has organized 85 workers in two shops here and won a contract at one of the shops.

Soon after Local 261 won an NLRB election among the 35 employees of the Alec Kontas Fruit Co. by a 24-5 vote, an agreement was reached with the firm, Org. Jack Fields reported.

The workers have won a 7-cent hourly wage boost across-the-board and paid holidays in addition to the standard union grievance, arbitration and union security provisions.

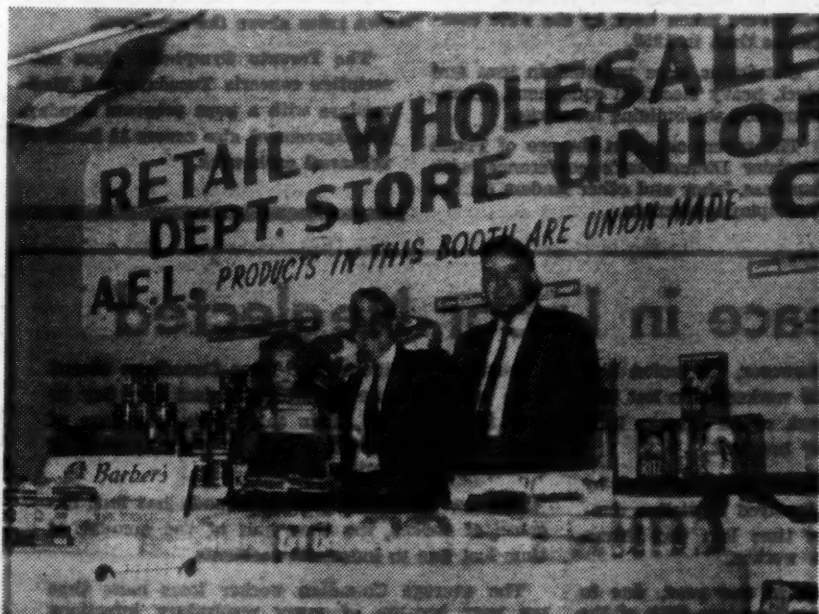
The company, which handles and processes bananas, had been located in Birmingham since 1890 without having been organized.

The union's campaign was sparked by Henry Jenkins, a rank-and-file member of Local 441. Albert Davis, James Minard, John Thrett and Fields headed the organizing drive. Fields, who was recently appointed to the international union staff, was employed at the Holsum Bakery for 11 years and helped organize Local 441 at the bakery in 1950.

The NLRB has set a hearing Nov. 7 on the union's petition to represent the 60 service department employees of the Adamson Ford dealership here, Org. C. T. Daniel reported.

"Nearly 90% of the employees have signed up and we're having a good attendance at the organizing meetings," Daniel said. "We're moving real fast."

Members of Local 615 employed in the service department of the Long-Lewis Ford agency in Bessemer, organized six months ago, sent the Adamson Ford workers to the Alabama RWDSU Council. Fields and Daniel are heading the campaign.



DISPLAYING RWDSU-MADE PRODUCTS at Alabama Labor Council's biennial convention, held in Montgomery from Oct. 24-26, are Barbara Gail Ingram, J. L. Ingram, secretary-treasurer of Local 441, and Council Org. W. M. Langston.



SIGNING TWO-YEAR AGREEMENT negotiated by Local 261 with White Motor Co. in Birmingham are (l. to r.) J. W. Short, Robert McGrady and V. B. Cannon. Forty union members at the White dealership won 18 cents hourly and improved working conditions.

Ten Hotels in London, Ont. Settle with Local 448; Hotel London Organized

LONDON, Ont.—After eight months of negotiations, Local 448 has won wage increases, a shorter work week and improved fringe benefits for 95 members employed at 10 hotels here, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Don Collins. The settlement was reported along with the news that '448' has organized the Hotel London and won certification after an election victory.

125 in Gander Win Raises, Other Gains In RWDSU Pact

GANDER, Nfld.—Local 1060 has completed an 18-month agreement for 125 members employed by Commercial Caterers Ltd. at Gander Airport's International Terminal and the Airlines Hotel, Pres. J. C. Mullett reported.

The local, one of the easternmost unions on the North American continent, won wage increases ranging from \$10-15 monthly retroactive to Aug. 1.

The contract also reduces the probationary period for new employees from 40 to 30 days and provides one day's sick leave each month for employees with two years' service, with sick leave accumulating up to three years.

The shift system has been changed to allow members more time off and requiring the company to retain many seasonal workers on a permanent basis.

Union Shop Won

Basic RWDSU contract provisions, including a union shop, dues checkoff and holiday pay, had been won previously.

"I think we were very successful in our negotiations," Mullett said. "This was borne out by the results of the membership's vote at two separate meetings prior to the signing of the agreement. We received a unanimous vote to accept the negotiating committee's recommendations."

The agreement is the first one negotiated by the local since it received its RWDSU charter two years ago. The local was formerly in the steelworkers union.

Int'l Rep. John R. Lynk assisted the committee, which included Vice-Pres. Augustus Pritchett, Rec.-Sec. Harold Miller, Ellis Boland and Mullett.

Wheat Group Joins CLC

OTTAWA (CPA)—The Canadian Labor Congress has accepted the affiliation of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Employees Association, it has been announced by Claude Jodoin, CLC president. The association, with its headquarters in Saskatoon, has some 1,900 members.

Full-time workers in the 10 hotels won \$6 weekly, \$3 each year of the three-year contract. Part-time workers won 5 cents an hour each year and waitresses won 30 cents hourly over the three years.

The increases are retroactive to Feb. 15.

The work week has been reduced from 45 hours to 44 and will drop to 43 on Feb. 15, 1961.

An improved vacation clause provides a third week of vacation for employees with 15 years of service. The contract also adds a new classification and three days' condolence leave in case of death in an employee's immediate family.

The negotiations began Feb. 15 with a mediator and a mediation board later called into the talks. The union rejected the recommendations of the conciliation board and took a strike vote. Two weeks of further negotiations, which ended at 3 a.m. on Oct. 27, succeeded in reaching the agreement.

Local Pres. Rex Kayto, Treas. Jack Neff, stewards from each of the hotels and Collins bargained for the union.

Union Certified at Hotel London

The OLRB recently certified Local 448 as the bargaining agent for 140 employees of the Hotel London after the union won an OLRB election by a 3 to 1 margin, Collins also reported.

The Hotel London is the largest hotel in this city of 120,000.

The first meeting between the union and the hotel's management is set for Nov. 10. The local represents all the hotel's workers except beauty shop employees.

The election victory raised the local's membership, which is concentrated here and in Sarnia, to 350.

Gladys Harding, Ed Edie, Norma McPhee, James Agathos, Robert Mantha and Collins will be the union negotiators in the Hotel London talks.

Smith's Talks in Windsor Go to Conciliation

WINDSOR, Ont.—Negotiations for 110 members of Local 1002 employed at Smith's Department Store have gone to conciliation, Int'l Rep. Don Collins reported. A meeting of company and union representatives with a provincial conciliation officer is scheduled for next week.

The negotiations began in early August. The items in dispute are union security, seniority provisions and wages.

and offices. In that year, however, the union had only 6 strikes involving 1,959 workers who lost 61,146 man-days of employment, or an average time loss of 31 days per worker involved.

About two percent of the workers covered by Steelworker contracts were involved in strikes during 1959, and the average time loss was three-quarters of a work-day per worker.

The 61,146 man-day loss in one year, due to strikes by Steelworkers, is less than one-fifth of the loss due to unemployment in just one day for the Canadian labor force in August 1960, a month of comparatively high employment.

Cold Winter Ahead



Jobless 100,000 Above '59; Winter Crisis Threatening

OTTAWA (CPA)—Unemployment declined slightly between August and September. Jobless totals, according to the latest Dominion Bureau of Statistics release, stand at 327,000 or 5.1% of the labor force. This compares with 3.6% a year ago.

The drop in unemployment did little to offset the fear that it may climb to a post-depression peak during the winter months.

In September the gap between 1959 and 1960 widened to 102,000. In August the gap was 83,000.

The September report was the first to incorporate the new official yardstick for measuring unemployment. Main change is the addition to those classified as unemployed of all workers temporarily laid off up to 30 days but promised re-employment within that period.

Again the recurring problem was jobs for men. The number of men with jobs in September was actually down 20,000 from the total a year ago. Of those without work in September, 268,000 were men and 59,000 were women. In the past 12 months more than 100,000 new jobs were created for women, largely in the service industries.

The DBS estimated that the upturn in production by Canadian auto manufacturers in September, following layoffs for model changes on the assembly line, was one of the principal factors in the decline of unemployment. However fewer men were taken back by the auto companies than in 1959.

Slowdowns were reported in iron and steel, heavy electrical equipment, machinery and shipbuilding industries.

The report came on the eve of Prime Minister Diefenbaker's conference with business, labor and other leaders on the unemployment crisis.

Toronto Symphony Settles Pact, So Music Is Heard

TORONTO (CPA)—The Toronto Symphony Orchestra beat a "no-contract, no-play" edict by four days in reaching agreement with Local 149, Toronto Musicians Association.

The new contract covers 83 players and provides a basic rate of \$100 a week until Jan. 8, when the rate rises to \$111. Last season's rate was \$100 throughout the season. The accord also improves meal allowances and overtime provisions.

George Anderson, association president, explained that the base rate increase comes into effect when commercially-sponsored radio broadcasts begin. Featured players negotiate their own rates above the minimum.

The Toronto Symphony plays subscription concerts Tuesdays and Wednesdays with a pops program Sunday. The agreement also covers 11 hours of rehearsal each week.

Strikes Get Publicity—Peace in Labor Neglected

TORONTO (CPA)—Strikes get so much publicity and attention that the frequency of collective agreements obtained and renewed without strikes is usually neglected says Harry J. Waisglass, assistant research director of the United Steelworkers.

As far as the general public is concerned it must seem as if the Steelworkers, for example, were out on strike all the time. Yet for this union during 1959 the ratio of collective agreements in effect to the number of strikes was 75 to 1.

The Steelworkers had more than 450 collective agreements in effect during 1959, covering more than 85,000 employees in Canadian plants, mines, mills

and offices. In that year, however, the union had only 6 strikes involving 1,959 workers who lost 61,146 man-days of employment, or an average time loss of 31 days per worker involved.

About two percent of the workers covered by Steelworker contracts were involved in strikes during 1959, and the average time loss was three-quarters of a work-day per worker.

The 61,146 man-day loss in one year, due to strikes by Steelworkers, is less than one-fifth of the loss due to unemployment in just one day for the Canadian labor force in August 1960, a month of comparatively high employment.

Furthermore, there were more Canadians absent from work because of illness in just one day in July 1960 (80,000), than there were man-days of work lost in the whole year of 1959 because of strikes by Steelworkers.

The average Steelworker in Canada has lost, because of strikes, less than half of the amount of time lost due to industrial accidents.

The average Canadian worker loses more time per year because of upper respiratory infections (such as the common cold) than the average Canadian worker had lost in 1959 due to strikes, Waisglass said.



Why I Support Senator Kennedy for President

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
Exclusively for The Record

I am very happy that your editors invited me to write a few words to you, because I would like to tell you why I hope every one of you will vote for Sen. Kennedy on November 8th.

As members of a fine union, you are used to thinking in terms of each other's welfare, and I think perhaps this is the key point in Senator Kennedy's thinking and in the platform of the Democratic Party which he represents. I'd like to illustrate this by telling you about a truly inspiring meeting I attended in New York a few weeks ago—the National Conference on Constitutional Rights and American Freedom.

Senator Kennedy asked that this meeting be called—even though it was in the middle of his campaign—because he felt it was extremely important to chart a course of action now to insure the early carrying out of the program on civil rights adopted in Los Angeles at the Convention.

There are many cynical people who scoff at campaign promises and I'm afraid they have reason to in some cases but it is obvious that our candidate feels very strongly that many injustices must be righted, and that he intends to act promptly once he is elected.

At the meeting, Senator Kennedy quoted my husband who once said that the presidency is above all a place for moral leadership, and I know that Kennedy truly believes this. At his request, Senator Clark

and Congressman Celler are already hard at work preparing legislation to implement the commitments made in the Democratic platform, and at the Conference Kennedy brought up several specific issues which concern us all.

He declared one of his first actions would be to carry out the unanimous recommendation made over a year ago by the Commission on Civil Rights that an executive order be issued against discrimination in federally-assisted housing. (The Republican candidate has taken no stand on this.)

But isn't do-nothingness quite a Republican attitude? I was shocked to read last week, when many of us were protesting the unjust imprisonment of Rev. Martin Luther King, that Nixon "would have no comment" on the jailing.

I left the Conference feeling that we had achieved a great deal, that the groundwork was being laid rapidly and well for the accomplishment of many of the aims of our Democratic platform.

The recommendations from this conference were presented to Senator Kennedy on November 1 in Los Angeles and on these recommendations he will be able to base his primary recommendations in this field. This will be of enormous importance as it will represent the thinking of many of the influential leaders, colored and white, in the nation.

Senator Kennedy is using every available moment to tell the people of this country what he would do for them. Now it is up to you and me to make sure he becomes our next President on November 8.



Political slogans were prominent in first Labor Day parade, held in New York City in 1932. Placard at right says, "Vote for the Labor Ticket."

This article is based on a brief filed by the AFL-CIO in a case before the U.S. Supreme Court involving the use of union dues paid under a union shop contract for political and legislative activities. It is reproduced from the "American Federationist."

American labor went into politics as early as the 1730s. A political organization known as the Caucus, composed mostly of shipyard workers but also including other artisans and shopkeepers, won for a time a firm grip on the town offices in Boston. Severe tightening of the currency during the 1740s lowered the income of Boston's workingmen and caused the Caucus to expand its horizons. An alliance of the Caucus and a party of debtor farmers secured control of the Massachusetts legislature and established a land bank to provide relief through the issuance of paper money backed by real estate. The bank was latter destroyed.

This early incident epitomizes the need for labor to participate in political affairs. To protect his wages and his pocketbook, the worker must do more than bargain with his employer. He must join together with other wage earners to secure a favorable political climate for advancing his economic interests.

Workers must realize that other powerful groups will also be seeking through organized political action to further their interests in opposition to his, as the members of the Caucus found out.

In the middle of the Eighteenth Century political groups designed to protect civil liberties and to further the workers' demands for political equality with the privileged class sprang up in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other coastal towns. These groups were generally led by liberal-minded lawyers and merchants but the main body consisted of workingmen.

Such organizations provided impetus for the subsequent formation of the various Sons of Liberty groups, which, during the late '60s, played a major role in demonstrations against British measures viewed by the colonists as a threat to their economy and their liberty, thus paving the way for the Revolution.

Although numerous local labor organizations were formed to bargain with employers over

wage scales and work rules, labor played an insignificant role in politics between the Revolutionary War and the late 1820s. But in May 1828 the Workingmen's Labor Party of Philadelphia became the first labor party in the modern world.

This was an outgrowth of the Philadelphia Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations which had been formed the previous year as a result of a strike of building trades craftsmen for a 10-hour day.

Workingmen's Party Born in 1829

In 1829 New York workers formed a Workingmen's Party to protect the 10-hour day they had previously obtained. It registered broad protests against economic exploitation as well as against degraded citizenship, strongly condemning the greater consideration given in legislation to the rich than to the poor.

Between 1831 and 1834 there existed in New England a new type of labor organization, partly political and partly economic, the New England Association of Farmers, Mechanics and Other Workmen. Emerging out of the 10-hour movement, the organization soon broadened its objectives. Public education, especially of children in the factories, was assigned an importance equal to that of hours of labor.

All these workers' parties had short lives, but one of the principal reasons for their decline was that other established political parties took up the causes that they had most vigorously espoused. To these early political efforts by organized workingmen has been attributed a large share of the public school system, the initiation of currency reforms, the abolition of imprisonment for debt and their removal from unions of the stigma of criminal conspiracy.

In 1906 the AFL, founded 20 years before, presented a "Bill of Grievances" to Congress and the President, protesting against the failure to enact an effective 8-hour law, the abuse of the injunctions, and the perversion of the anti-trust laws. Obtaining no satisfaction, the federation then took more direct steps and campaigned actively to defeat labor's enemies.

These efforts bore fruit. In 1914 Congress passed the Clayton Act and supplied unions with a measure of relief against labor injunctions and the anti-trust laws. A year later the AFL

gained one of its long-sought objectives, a federal law granting rights and protection to seamen on vessels of American registry. And during the pre-war heyday of the progressive movement organized labor successfully supported the enactment of much state labor legislation.

The pendulum once more swung against labor in the decade after the first World War. Strike after strike collapsed because, it was said, "the power of public opinion had strongly and definitely crystallized in favor of federal, state and local police intervention in support of the employers and against the worker."

Organized labor's most conspicuous political move during this period was its vigorous support of the independent candidacy of Robert La Follette in the presidential election of 1924. The movement polled nearly 5 million votes, and had a significant by-product: in 1926 the Congress elected in the La Follette campaign enacted the Railway Labor Act.

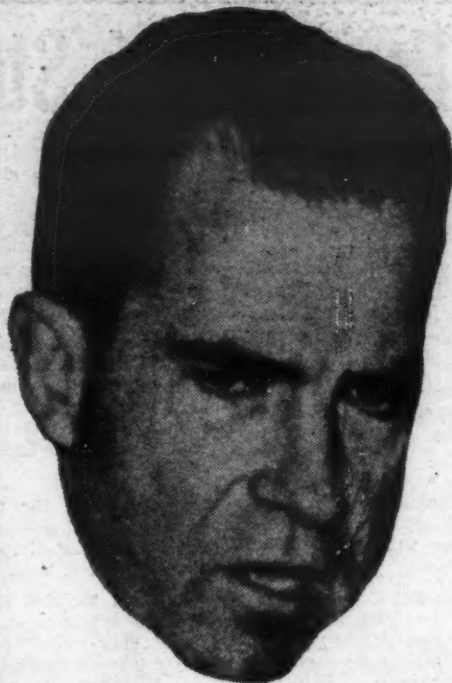
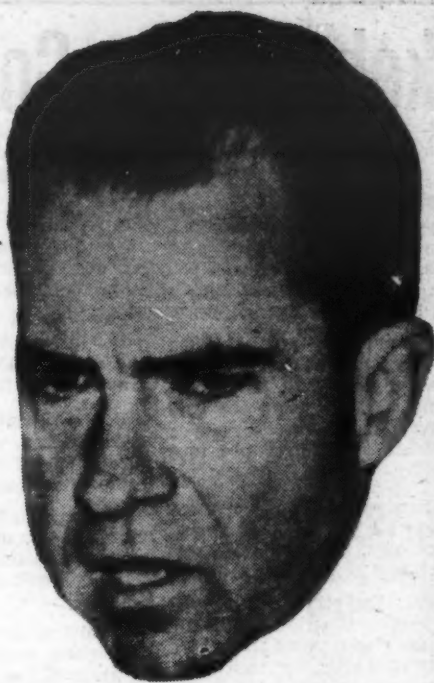
The depression which swept the country in the wake of the stock-market crash of 1929 was reflected in the elections of 1930. The new Congress, much concerned with labor welfare, studied dozens of bills for public works program, for maximum work-hours and for other means of federal relief. In 1932 labor's 40-year campaign against the indiscriminate use of labor injunction was crowned with success through the passage of the Norris-La Guardia Act.

Rebirth for Labor in 1932

But the spectacular renaissance of American unionism was to await the coming of the New Deal. There is no doubt that the labor vote contributed significantly to the victory of the new movement.

Labor today must attempt to operate while affluent pressure groups with opposing interests expend ever-increasing amounts to achieve their purposes through political action. And at all times employers and employer-minded groups have an influence over the media of mass communication wholly unmatched by the workingman.

This brief historical sketch shows that political and legislative activity has for long been an essential part of the efforts of American workers to improve and maintain their bargaining position, and to secure an atmosphere favorable to their general economic and social advancement.



NIXON VS. NIXON

One of the most serious accusations made against Republican Presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon is the charge that no one knows where he really stands on many issues. Over the years, he has stated diametrically opposed views, changing his position to suit the occasion. Which Mr. Nixon is running for office: the "old" Nixon or the "new" one, the "progressive conservative" or the dyed-in-the-wool reactionary?

Here are some of Mr. Nixon's contradictory statements:

ON EZRA BENSON AND FARM POLICY

"I predict that the verdict of history will be that Secretary Benson has been one of the best secretaries of agriculture in our history..."
(Des Moines, 4/21/54)

I am confident our program is right and that if people stick with us the farmer will share in unparalleled prosperity."
(Washington Post & Times Herald, 9/22/56)

"It is rather apparent prior to the convention that I had some different views from Mr. Benson... It is essential to get out of the rigid positions we have been in for the last eight years..."
(Chicago, 7/30/60)

"What we have in farm policy is wrong, it's costing too much and it's not doing the job."
(Los Angeles, 8/12/60)

ON CIVIL RIGHTS

"And, speaking for a unanimous Supreme Court, a great Republican Chief Justice, Earl Warren, has ordered an end to racial segregation in the nation's public schools."
(New York, 2/13/55)

"... but I must emphasize that there are drawbacks to efforts to achieve racial progress by way of law... They (laws) tend to provoke the extremists on both sides. They can even have the effect of silencing moderate and constructive elements that have been trying for years to bring justice and harmony into our racial picture."
(Asheville, N. C., 6/5/57)

"The (civil rights) issue should not be made a political football."
(Kansas City, Kansas 9/26/56)

Vice President Nixon "is determined to do all he can to get the Civil Rights Bill passed, no matter how long it may take."
(Rep. May, R-Conn., 7/10/57)

"I make the same speeches on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line."
(Portland, Ore., 9/21/52)

ON SOCIAL SECURITY

"I am opposed to pensions in any form, as it makes loafing more attractive than working."
(Nixon comment to railroad workers in El Monte, Calif., in 1948; from Labor, 10/18/52)

"I believe that we must continually work toward the time when our senior citizens can retire with their social security and continue to be producers without penalty."
(St. Petersburg, Fla., 9/29/56)

ON TEACHERS' SALARIES

"I have often expressed the view that there is no more important problem in American education today than raising the compensation of our teachers."
(Detroit, 2/15/60)

Nixon cast tie-breaking vote which defeated Aid to Education Bill authorizing Federal grants for teacher's salaries.
(2/3/60)

ON CUBA

"When you examine that (Cuban) situation it is difficult to see what the United States should have done that might have averted it."
(Meet the Press, NBC-TV, 9/11/60)

"... a program of economic development for Latin America... had we had it in effect perhaps five years ago, might have produced economic progress in Cuba which might have averted the Castro take-over."
(Meet the Press, NBC-TV, 9/11/60)

ON A NUCLEAR TEST BAN

When Adlai Stevenson proposed a test ban in 1956, Nixon called it—
"... catastrophic nonsense"
(10/3/56)
"unacceptable"
(10/17/56)
"a fearful risk"
(10/17/56)
"... a cruel hoax..."
(10/24/56)
"... ill-advised and terribly dangerous"
(10/29/56)

But when the Eisenhower Administration adopted a test ban in 1958, Nixon said—
"I can say that the President reached the right decision..."
(Wisconsin Rapids, Wisc., 11/12/59)
"Anyone urging a resumption of nuclear weapon testing (is) ignorant of the facts..."
(New York Times, 11/13/59)

ON AID TO EDUCATION

"I think that we should recognize at the outset that some additional Federal activity and responsibility is inevitable and necessary in the field of education."
(Washington, D. C., 11/28/55)
"... we're going to have to spend \$1.5 billion a year or more in the next few years if we're going to keep up with our educational needs."
(Toledo, Ohio, 10/15/56)

"Federal aid looks good on paper, but it won't work."
(Gainesville, Fla., 1/15/60)
"... I believe that education is and should remain primarily a local and state responsibility."
(Gainesville, Fla., 1/15/60)
Nixon cast tie breaking vote which defeated Aid to Education Bill authorizing \$1.1 billion annually for school construction.
(2/3/60)

ON HOW TO CUT TAXES

"The time has come to relieve the overburdened taxpayer, particularly in the lower income brackets, through reduced federal expenditures, and lower tax rates."
(Nixon leaflet, 1946 Congressional Campaign)

"Any tax legislation should be shaped to stimulate investment, reduce some excise rates and cut higher-bracket income taxes."
(Hot Springs, Virginia, 5/14/60)

ON UNEMPLOYMENT

"I have a strong emotional feeling for the problems of what I'd call ordinary people. I've known unemployed people; for example, and I know what their problems are."
(Nixon quoted in Saturday Evening Post, 7/12/58)
"No able and willing worker should be without a job in our nation."
(San Francisco, 8/23/56)

"Unless unemployment goes over 4.5 million it doesn't become a significant issue in the minds of a great many people."
(Hot Springs, Va., 5/15/60)
"I'm a realist. I recognize that in a free economy you can't have full employment. There must be some unemployment, of course."
(Nixon quoted in Chicago Sun-Times, 6/20/60)

ON THE KOREAN WAR

The Korean War was "... fruitless and unnecessary, the result of the Truman-Acheson stumble-bum program."
(Nixon in the 1952 campaign, quoted in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 10/3/56)

"Let's recognize right now the decision to go into Korea was right... on this issue President Truman was right, and he deserves credit for the decision."
(St. Louis, 8/31/53, New York, 10/24/58)

ON THE MIDDLE EAST

"Does he (Stevenson) want the United States to approve the use of force in the Middle East or elsewhere to settle international problems? Does he believe we should send American boys to fight in the Middle East?"
(Pittsburgh, Pa., 11/1/56)

"... the Government of Lebanon probably would have fallen like that of Iraq had the United States waited for United Nations action before sending troops to the Middle East."
(Minneapolis, 7/19/58)

Ancient Practice of Strikebreaking Goes Modern

By CHARLES E. CRISSEY
Editor, The Guild Reporter

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Strikebreaking has gone modern.

In an age of automation, electronic communications and jet travel, this ancient and shady practice now sports many of the characteristics of its respectable relatives in "private enterprise."

Strikebreaking in 1960 is assembly-lined, packaged and marketed with many of the skills of Big Business, lacking only the boost of Madison Avenue ballyhoo.

Take the Portland, Ore., newspaper strike as an example of the advance in techniques. It displays a pattern which, unhappily for this country's labor movement, can be and perhaps will be adapted to other than the newspaper industry.

Newspapers qualify easily as Big Business. They have a "management union," the American Newspaper Publishers Association. More than 400 publishers, including those at Portland, have for years been paying insurance premiums into a fund to indemnify the policy-holders against strike losses.

This fund, which has a "floor" of \$17.5 million,

takes care of the extraordinary expenses involved in a strike—one of the deterrents in any collective bargaining situation.

But the ANPA goes further. It has, no farther away than the nearest telephone, a supply of manpower to break newspaper strikes. This manpower pool is mobile and growing. It can be, and has been, deployed overnight from one trouble spot to another.

It was a matter of only hours, in the Portland case, to bring them swarming into the strike area, ready to man the machines and turn out the work done by the striking unionists. Shoddy and shabby though the product usually is, it suffices to maintain production. The Portland dailies missed no edition.

In Portland, the two newspaper managements, normally fighting each other for the revenues from advertising and circulation sales, joined forces for the duration of their strike-benefit period.

One plant closed its doors; the other plant produced a hybrid product carrying the flags of both dailies. The equipment at the closed plant was converted into an "apprentice training school" to which young recruits were drawn by the lure of better-than-union pay.

In recent months of the protracted strike, a ratio

of four newcomers to one experienced hand has been built up by the school method, and this augmented force was available for resumption of separate operations by the two Portland dailies.

Unpalatable as all this obviously is to trade unions everywhere, both the strike insurance fund and the pool of strikebreakers operate just inside the law.

True, ANPA strike insurance failed of registry rights in New York State. It was "not in the public interest." So ANPA keeps its funds in a Canadian bank, outside the scope of regulatory investigation.

Bloor Schleppey of Indiana, kingpin recruiter of strikebreakers, was fined \$500 under a Pennsylvania statute, one of the few existing laws against importation of replacements in a strike situation.

New state laws would help, and these are being promoted by a unified committee of all the Portland-involved unions. A revision of the Federal Byrnes Act that would tighten inter-state traffic is also desirable.

Against strike insurance, a united front by all the threatened unions is now under serious study throughout the newspaper industry. Upon its effectiveness may depend the success of the resistance move against a modernized, ruthlessly conceived and efficient system of destroying trade unions.



Postscript to Fight For A & P Contract

To the Editor:

Enclosed you will find a list of names and addresses for the members who have signed check-off authorizations for the newly-chartered Local 557 in Knoxville, Tennessee, covering the A & P Tea Company. As new members join I will send these to you as quick as possible.

We would like these names processed so that our members can receive the RWDSU Record.

I also want to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to The Record and its fine staff for the splendid cooperation that they gave us in our three-year fight to secure a union contract at A & P.

MURL HOUSEHOLDER, Rep.
Knoxville, Tenn.

Asks 'Record' Advocate 'Steps Toward Peace'

To the Editor:

It would be praiseworthy if The Record as a workers' paper, should advocate more steps towards peace by our government. In our country the most outstanding and humane people like Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Adlai Stevenson, Norman Thomas, Linus Pauling, the great scientist and Nobel prize winner, Walter Reuther and many more creative people are staunch fighters for peace.

For the working people peace is as essential as bread. In times of war it is the working class who is called to sacrifice the most and they certainly pay the highest price in flesh and blood of their dear ones, as well as in high taxes, rationing and a lower standard of living.

We know very well that there are strong forces in our country for whom war is very profitable. They reap billions from producing war weapons and they have the power to influence our politicians and officials for a horrible war race.

Just recently our own Governor Rockefeller advised us to build shelters as a protection from air-raids. But the people did not welcome the governor's advice. They rejected living underground. For the billions we are using for armaments we can have not only beautiful homes at reasonable rent, but we could have a big reduction in taxes and help reduce

unemployment by planning for our living and welfare.

Therefore it is of the greatest importance that The Record, which defends the workers' interests, should come out boldly for peace and security for the benefit of the working people and for humanity as a whole.

SOPHIE ROSENFELD
Bronx, New York

Romantic Interlude At '65' Convention

To the Editor:

There are occasions in our union when I am impelled to shout praises to the whole world. One such occasion was at our District 65 Convention at the Laurels Country Club in October. At this convention very important business matters were discussed and plans formulated for action. Add to this speakers of national prominence who addressed us, such as Senator Harrison Williams of New Jersey, Mayor Wagner, and Rev. Martin Luther King (who held us spellbound at his logic and unequalled eloquence against racial discrimination and segregation). And add to that the endorsement of Senator Kennedy for President.

In the midst of this unusually crowded agenda, our own President Dave Livingston did overlook, and actually interrupted the proceedings, in order to highlight the romance and marriage of a couple of our union members, Regina Bauman and Joe Klein.

While this marriage is somewhat unique in that both parties are retirees and past 65 years of age, the most admirable and important thing of all is that nothing—but nothing—should take precedence over the welfare and general well-being of our union members.

AL SILVER
New York City

Goodsell Fan Knows Whereof Jane Speaks

To the Editor:

Many were the times when I felt I simply had to write to your columnist, Jane Goodsell, in chuckling commendation of her wonderfully witty column. However, I had pressing duties to attend to like:

• Searching for saran wrap at 2 a.m.

to complete my son's school exhibit.

• Dashing madly through the stores to purchase a "bear face" for a class play for a character part that would be missed if one bent down to tie one's shoelace.

• Awakening at 7 a.m. and reading "The Little Red Schoolhouse" in sleep-garbled tones, one eye persistently stuck together, whilst the young coldly watched to see that no mistakes were made.

• Dutifully surrendering that looked-forward-to television program to help in the study of social studies: "the grain countries of the world."

• Lugging two pair of husky boots, three umbrellas, two raincoats, and lunch on rainy days while my headkerchief persisted in slipping over my face.

But whenever we would receive The Record, I would eagerly scan Jane's column, knowing I would be rewarded with a delightful affair.

Now . . . the boys are older. The physical attention is subsiding but there is, in its place, The Vigil. Waiting for the 17-year-old to come home . . . typing massive, but interesting, reports on physics, insisting that Continental styles notwithstanding, the pants should not be too tight! All worrisome, fatiguing . . . but wonderful!

So, Mrs. Goodsell, do keep up the good work . . . may your column last forever!

MRS. F. K.
New York City

Union Insurance Man Hails Client, Local 670

To the Editor:

In reference to W. Hersinger's letter in the Oct. 23 issue of The Record, concerning the purchase of insurance by union members from union insurance agents:

One group of union members that IS dealing with a union insurance agent is the Stationary Engineers, Fireman, Maintenance and Building Service Employees Union, Local 670, RWDSU, and this is something of which they can be duly proud. I can attest to this because I am that union agent—a member of a brother union, like Mr. Hersinger, the Insurance Workers International Union, Local 19.

I am handling Local 670's Life Insurance and Pension Plans.

I am writing this because Local 670 has, I feel, displayed real unionism and deserves honorable mention.

SALVATORE J. GIORDANO
New York City

U.S. 'Must Be Strong' For Talks with U.S.S.R.

To the Editor:

The performances of the Russian premier at recent United Nations meetings prove that the man is devoid of any feeling for honorable and harmonious dealings. We have seen that the problem of dealing with the Russians has become difficult. Not only are we in a cold war, but we are in a deadlock as to how to proceed in future negotiations in order to ease world tension.

It seems to me that the Russian premier, through his bungling tactics, wants to tell us what price to pay for the easing of world tensions. Of course the price we have to pay will, I hope, be decided by our next administration. I am sure our people are willing to pay a price so long as the tension eases up with reason and not through bullying tactics.

At the same time I feel that when we sit down at a conference with the Russians and perhaps in the near future with Communist China; we must be in a position of strength. Our country must become the strongest in the world on the assumption that perhaps we have to go it alone.

We all know that the uppermost thought in the minds of the Russian Communists is to isolate us from our allies. There is a sign of this in our staunchest ally, England. A segment of the Labor Party wants the country to become neutralist and the Labor Party at one time ran the government of England. That in itself should wake us up about the shortcomings of our allies and the so-called friendly nations, the neutralists from India right down the line to the smallest nation.

Our labor leaders should come out with more enthusiasm in their appearances and speech-making around the country for our United States to be the strongest in the world—on land, in the air, and on the sea—ready at all times if need be for any eventuality.

Only in a position of strength can we make the Russians sit down to negotiate in a reasonable atmosphere. Only in a position of strength will our allies have confidence in us.

They fear Communism as much as we do. Right now the neutralists have no alternative but to sit on the fence, ready when the time comes to jump over to the winning side—be it Russia or the United States.

IRVING ROSENKRANZ
Brooklyn, New York.

Stomach Ulcers: Affliction of 18 Million Americans



Nineteenth century French lithograph, by Travies, illustrates the suffering experienced during an ulcer attack.

When Junior awakens one morning—eyelids red and swollen, purple blotches from head to foot—there's little doubt he's sick. Dad comes home headachy, sneezing and sniffing . . . and he knows a cold's coming on.

Unfortunately, early signs of an ulcer are not this clear-cut. The victim often remains unaware of them, or mistakes them for another ailment.

One out of every 10 Americans suffers from ulcers—a stubborn, often dangerous affliction. Why? There is general agreement that worry, anxiety or other emotional tensions, so common in our society, play an important role.

Take stock of your eating habits. The caricature of the typical ulcer patient with his glass of milk may amuse you . . . but he's the one benefiting. Milk neutralizes over-acidity in the stomach.

How many times a day do you empty your ash-tray? How many highballs does it take before you've managed to relieve the strain of a day's work?

An occasional martini will help you relax, but too much alcohol may do harm to a person predisposed to ulcers.

Do you know how to relax? Do you carry job worries home and vice versa?

Very often, tension-prone people spend Saturday on the golf-course, trying to take their minds off a hectic work week, and wind up arguing with their opponent, their partner, their caddy over every stroke of the club.

One of the most common of all tension and anxiety produced ailments is the headache. As a matter of fact, Americans have cornered the aspirin market, consuming 42 million a day! Among the causes for chronic headaches is an impending ulcer. Although it's an effective headache treatment, aspirin alone cannot alleviate the underlying problem. To be sure, consult your doctor.

In any case, the art of relaxation may provide the key to a healthier, less harassed life for you. No one is born with the ability to relax. But, you can definitely learn to "do it yourself." Try stretching. It loosens up tense muscles, particularly across the shoulders.

Shaking the hands vigorously, so they flop freely from the wrists, is also a great help. Try yawning. It comes easily while stretching.

The best position to relax in is flat on your back, with pillows supporting your knees and neck. Then take a long, slow breath that involves the muscles below the waist. This often produces a slight chill which is a sign of relaxation in itself.

Don't spend your weekend sitting lazily around the house if you've spent your week behind a desk. What you need is physical exercise. Bowl, ski, swim—relax in motion.

Preventive care represents a mild effort compared with the 24-hour-a-day job involved in treating an already present ulcer.

But before the use of any treatment, the individual should consult a doctor. The first indication of a stomach problem usually comes with the onset of a burning or gnawing pain in the region of the abdomen. However, only a series of medical tests and thorough examinations by a doctor can determine the presence of an ulcer and its degree of severity.

This abdominal pain is usually most severe in the middle of the night and before mealtimes . . . and recedes or disappears entirely for several hours after eating.

The ulcer may heal by itself. But don't count on it. The patient is then apt to have another, more severe case, later on in life.

On the other hand, if the ulcer isn't recognized and treated, it may perforate, or eat all the way through the stomach and contaminate the abdominal cavity, causing peritonitis. This requires immediate treatment—often surgery.

Ulcer sufferers who have neglected their health habits until too late say that an "ounce of prevention" is a small price to pay for security against the pain and annoyance of an ulcer.

MIRACLE DRUGS—THE ABUSE OF ANTIBIOTICS

Prepared by Medical Department,
Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (H.I.P.)

In the miracle age—miracle fibers, miracle drugs, miracle flights—it sometimes becomes necessary to evaluate our man-made miracles. In medicine the need is spurred by concerns for health and illness, sometimes life and death.

In medicine, the "latest" over the last ten years continues to be the development of newer and newer antibiotics—many of which are designed to overcome some of the problems created by the older ones! Today, the overuse of antibiotics represents a growing threat, according to many authorities. But patients everywhere, stimulated by reports of new wonder drugs, continue to pressure their doctors for "a shot" to relieve a cold, grippé, or any of the other viral infections that occur during the course of a bad winter. For the common cold and many other virus infections, antibiotics have no effect.

Among the most common problems resulting from

the wide use of antibiotics, are two which have been known for a long time: that some patients tend to become allergic to the drugs so that they cannot be used when needed, or in some cases, certain organisms after prolonged treatment with antibiotics do not respond to them at all. This is one of the reasons for the constant search for more potent drugs.

Some authorities also point out that when antibiotics are used before complete diagnosis is made, they may lower the fever the patient is suffering from, but they will also tend to disguise the real nature of the illness. This can be dangerous. Certainly, in many instances, it delays the recovery of the patient, rather than helps, because the doctor is unable to prescribe accurately and adequately. It is for this reason that the doctor will frequently ask you to wait 24 hours before prescribing.

Another threat according to the authorities is the encouragement of new and dangerous strains of bacteria—dangerous because they cannot be treated

with present drugs, and may even cause death. How do bacteria and other "bugs" become more dangerous? The doctors think it works this way: Our bodies are "home" for many different kinds of bacteria which live and work together. They help us digest our food and do many other necessary jobs. They also compete with each other, so that a delicate balance of bacteria is maintained in our bodies. When antibiotics are used, they affect these bacteria and their balance is disturbed, permitting some to remain and overgrow and become serious threats to health.

Until recently another prevalent belief about antibiotics as "preventives" existed among doctors and patients. The theory was held that when a patient was ill, a dose of penicillin or another antibiotic was good as a buildup so that further complications were prevented. Actually, a germ cannot be killed before it appears, and it is now believed that to be effective, an antibiotic must be aimed directly and specifically at a particular bacteria, germ or "bug."

True Romance

By JANE GOODSELL



—Record Drawing by Marjorie Glaubach

In case you haven't noticed, 1960 is divisible by four without any fractions left over, and that makes it a leap year. Once again it is every woman's right to ask a man to marry her, excluding of course those who are already married, like me.

Still, I'm interested in knowing what effect, if any, leap year has on romance and I have assembled the romantic case histories of several ladies who lunched together the other day.

While the results of my research may not rock the world like the Kinsey reports, I think I've uncovered a couple of significant facts: (1) that two people who want to marry each other will probably bumble their way to the altar somehow; and (2) that few true-life romances would make good movies, even in CinemaScope with Debbie Reynolds and Tony Perkins in the leading roles.

Take my friend, Martha, who admitted that she asked her husband to marry her. She proposed in 1947, and just try to divide that by four!

Martha told her beau, Henry, that she had a right to propose to him because 1947 was leap year. Henry was a rising young lawyer who had a lot on his mind, and Martha was pretty sure he hadn't noticed whether it was leap year or not. She also figured he'd be so startled by her proposal that he'd be unable to perform mental mathematics. Martha was right.

Henry said, "Well sure, I . . . uh . . . I was going to ask you anyway, as soon as I got the Burroughs case out of the way."

I asked Martha if Henry ever found out that she'd lied to him about leap year.

She smiled gently. "Yes, I confessed on our first anniversary, and Henry didn't know what I was talking about. He asked me what leap year had to do with it, and I had to explain the whole thing to him. He wasn't mad. He thought it was all kind of silly."

Of the other women I queried, not one had proposed to her husband; and none of their husbands had proposed to them. Not a single lady could remember a special moment when she knew she was betrothed. Not one could look back, misty-eyed, to a moment when her beloved had pronounced the words, "Darling, will you marry me?" Seems as though people these days are just drifting into marriage without anybody popping the question.

My cousin Betsy said she guessed her betrothal dated back to the night she and Ed quarreled over names for the three children they planned to have. Ed wanted to name the first boy Malcolm after his old Army buddy, and Betsy wanted to name him Timothy because she liked the name. Mind you, this was the first time Ed had mentioned marriage to Betsy.

In spite of this unromantic beginning, Ed and Betsy are happily married, and they have four children. All daughters.

One girl, Marian, suddenly remembered that she had been proposed to. She got quite wistful telling about it.

"I used to have a collection of music boxes," she said. "Well, one night Jerry came over with a beautifully wrapped package. It was an old music box with lots of little drawers. You had to open the drawers in the right order, like a combination lock. Well, finally I got the last drawer open and there, inside it, was an engagement ring."

"Gosh!" I breathed, when Marian told me the story. "How divinely romantic!" It took me a moment to wake up to the fact that Marian hadn't married Jerry. She figured that a man with so much flair for romance wouldn't confine his audience to one woman. Marian married Dick, who announced his intentions by telling her that he certainly hoped she made better split pea soup than her mother's.

Even Sir Laurence Olivier couldn't wring much emotion out of that.

But who am I to criticize? My husband informed me of his intentions by saying, "You know, we ought to get ourselves an automatic record player so we can listen to music while we eat dinner without jumping up to change records."

And I said, "Well, I certainly don't want one of those big, clumsy phonographs. They take up too much room."

My 11-year-old daughter Katie is an avid reader of True Romances. When she heard about my betrothal, she snorted in disgust; "That's the worst story I ever heard. It's even more boring than The Three Bears."

Well, I guess she's right. But every one of us girls has been married, more or less ecstatically, for at least nine years, which gives us quite an advantage over Romeo and Juliet.

If You Want to Dance, Reduce, Exercise: Don't Sign a Contract

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Record

Want to dance the cha-cha? Do you look better in an overcoat than a bathing suit? Want to develop a stunning figure? Or even better, reduce without exercising?

Many moderate-income people have been led into signing contracts to pay startling amounts of money as the result of "free" lessons, "contests," and high-pressure salesmanship used to sell dance lessons and reducing treatments.

Just because you win a contest entitling you to a set of "free" dance lessons, don't think you're a brain, or even lucky. You're really being set up as a target for some high-pressure salesmanship which could end in financial disaster. You could wind up being the best dancer in the poorhouse.

One Midwest worker got into debt to the tune of several thousand dollars for dance lessons, and had to go into bankruptcy, reports a credit union publication. In Washington, D. C., three girl Government workers who earned \$3,500 to \$4,000 a year signed dance lessons agreeing to take courses costing them \$750 to \$1,000. The girls claimed they had been high-pressured into signing the contracts. But the contracts were held to be legal, and the studio got a court order in each case compelling payment.

In St. Louis, a woman signed a contract to pay \$150 for just a series of facial "treatments" at one of the chain "health salons" that have sprung up in recent years.

From a number of areas, complaints are rolling in from people who signed up for dance courses and health-club memberships. Public authorities have taken action in several cases to bar high-pressure practices.

In Denver, a grand jury has been investigating complaints against dance studios. U. S. postal authorities also are investigating to see if the mails are being used improperly for dance-lesson promotions.

Vic Tanny Retreats

In New York, the Attorney General obtained an agreement from the Vic Tanny gyms to discontinue certain practices concerning installment contracts and statements of salespeople. One of the main problems was that contracts could not be cancelled. The operators now have agreed that contracts may be cancelled within 48 hours; that they will supply facilities nearby for completion of contracts if one of their places closes; that the word "free" will not be used in ads unless something of value actually is given free; that they will stop misleading statements by salesmen.

The Attorney General also secured an agreement from the Arthur Murray, Fred Astaire and Dale dance studios to discontinue selling practices about which people had complained. The New York Attorney General even found that some dance studios got prospects to sign contracts on the basis that they were receipts for the free lesson.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a consent order prohibiting Arthur Murray, Inc., licensor of "Arthur Murray Studios," from using what FTC called "deceptive promotional schemes" to attract customers, and from selling lessons "through deception and coercion."

Don't sign any contracts for lessons. If you want to learn to dance or use a gym, call your local Board of Education's adult educational department. For a nominal fee of five bucks or so you can join a dancing class or enroll in the adult gym class, or take any number of other educational and recreational courses.

RECIPE of the MONTH

Pierre (Perry) D. Frantz, a member of Local 6, Hotel, Restaurant & Bartenders Union, selects this light, easy to prepare menu as the Recipe of the Month.

Pierre Frantz, a native New Yorker, is now working at the Sherry Netherlands, where he has been night chef for over a year. Starting as a luncheonette worker when quite young, he began his apprenticeship at the Waldorf-Astoria in 1950, when he first became a Local 6 member. While there, he worked as a commis and tournet, and was also a shop and convention delegate.

Following is his menu featuring the ever-popular tomato:

Tomatoes A La Grecque
Fresh Asparagus
Hard Rolls
Vanilla or Chocolate Pudding
TOMATOES A LA GREQUE

6 large tomatoes	2 tablespoons currants
2 cups cooked rice	2 cloves minced garlic
(one cup left-over diced meat may be substituted for one cup of rice)	olive oil
2 tablespoons chopped onion	(Any cooking oil may be substituted, although olive oil has more flavor)
Salt and pepper to taste	

Cut the tips from 6 large tomatoes, remove and reserve the pulp. Place tomatoes upside down to drain. Combine pulp with 2 cups of rice, 2 tablespoons each of chopped onions, currants and garlic, salt and pepper.

Fill the tomato shells with this mixture, and sprinkle with a little olive oil. Arrange on a well oiled baking dish or pan, cover and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees for about 30 minutes.

Arrange tomatoes on platter alternately with asparagus, serve family style. If desired a light cream sauce may be prepared for the asparagus.

lighter side of the record

Gloom and Despair

Two unhappy salesmen were riding in a train one evening. Business had been terrible, and their thoughts were concentrated on the many difficulties they were encountering.

They remained quiet for some time, gazing into space with worried expressions. Finally, one of them gave vent to a long drawn-out sigh. The other looked around with a deep frown.

"You're telling ME?" he wailed.

Hopeless

Have you heard of an exterminator who worked for years to perfect a new exterminating machine, and then couldn't get the bugs out of it?

Practical

Wife: "Oh, John, the woman next door has a hat exactly like my new one."

Hubby: "And I suppose you want me to buy you another one?"

Wife: "Well, it would be cheaper than moving."

Deduction

Myrt: "Tom is just hateful sometimes. Do you know what he said last night?"

Gert: "No, what?"

Myrt: "When we went to the party he told me I looked like a million dollars—after taxes."

Excellent Suggestion

A gossip member of a ladies' bridge club habitually began her damaging remarks with the arch preface, "Dame Rumor has it." Thereafter she would proceed to shred the reputation of whoever happened to be under her guns at the time. The woman was both a bore and a menace, and the other members were thoroughly fed up with her.

One day she arrived treasuring an especially juicy bit about an absentee. When a suitable moment came, she opened with her usual, "Dame Rumor has it." Then she paused impressively, preparatory to dropping the bombshell.

But, during the pause, her partner at the bridge table stole the scene. "Well, if she's got it," said that lady, quietly, "suppose we just let her keep it."

Positively

To be positive is to be mistaken at the top of one's voice.

Plums

Political plums don't grow from seed—they're the result of clever grafting.

Eternal Pursuit

Money doesn't buy happiness—it just helps you look for it in interesting places.

That's One Way

A tourist in New York City hailed a young man, exhibiting all the earmarks of a beatnik, to ask politely, "How can I get to Carnegie Hall?"

"Practice, man, practice," he answered.

Out Of Turn

After lunching together in Chicago, a couple of Texans decided to take a walk. They wandered into an auto showroom. One of them saw a luxurious model that he liked. It had a built-in TV set, bar, hi-fi and two telephones. "How much?" he inquired.

"Fourteen thousand dollars," the salesman informed him.

"I'll take it," said the Texan and reached for his wallet.

"No," protested the other Texan, "let me get this—you bought lunch."

Never Fails

Jo: "Did you ever see a lie detector?"

Flo: "Did I ever see one? Huh, I married one!"

Tailored To Need

It is rumored that a new toothpaste with food particles will soon be introduced—for people who can't eat between brushings.

Front-Page Formula

If you become an outstanding V.I.P. in the field of politics, you can get your picture in Monday's papers by attending church services Sunday.

Half Truths

Beware of half truths. You may believe the wrong half.

Thanks A Lot

"Have I told you about my grandchildren?"

"No, and I appreciate it."

Irritants

Now that they have made cigarettes less irritating, let's hope they start working on the commercials.

Clue

An abstract painter was robbed. In order to assist the police in catching the thief, he drew a sketch of the man. Guided entirely by this sketch, the police rounded up a TV aerial, three can openers, a hearse and two pairs of boots.

Solid

Occasionally you will come across a concrete mind—permanently set and all mixed up.

Vanishing View

If you ever have or have had a similar experience you can sympathize with the visiting Texan who was taken by a friend to the top of the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco to marvel at the view. As often happens, that evening the fog rolled in so thick it was as if a gray curtain had been drawn across the wide expanse of glass windows, blotting out a breathtaking view of the bay area.

"Over there," said the friend, "is the Golden Gate Bridge. A marvelous sight—too bad the fog's so bad we can't see it. To your right is Alcatraz, which also is quite a sight from here if the fog wasn't so thick." The friend went on, rattling off one sight after another that wasn't visible because of the overcast.

"Down in Texas," the visitor said finally, "we ain't got much scenery, but you shore can see it all!"

No Oil For Him

According to a story reported from London via the Canadian Press, the retiring Chairman of the National Coal Board, Sir James Bowman, was asked recently if he would like his portrait painted.

"Not if it's in oils," was the coal man's terse reply.

POPULAR PEOPLE



I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE AN AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT OF THE ORIGINAL AMENDMENT TO THE MOTION.

MY BOSS SEZ:



ALLISON HAYES boasts these titles: "Queen of Atlantic," "Miss Forget-Me-Not," and "Miss Dixie." Her latest role is in Warner's "Steel Jungle."





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Article
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